

1968

Gun Talk

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE  
SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

MERRY CHRISTMAS  
AND A  
HAPPY NEW YEAR!

DECEMBER 1968

# SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

Founded 1961  
Incorporated 1962

A patriotic, educational and non-profit organization of Canadian citizens, dedicated to the collection of firearms and research into their history. Membership is open to any reputable person.

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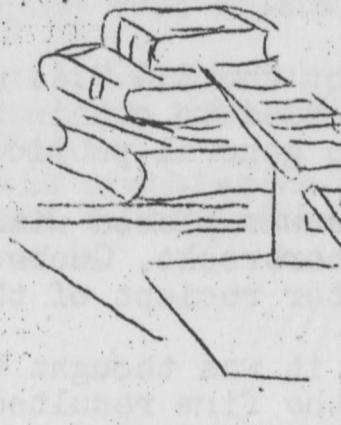
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The views expressed in the articles appearing in the journal are not necessarily those of the Editorial Staff or of the Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association.



# EDITORIAL

DEC. 1968

As 1968 draws to a close, I wish to thank those of you who assisted the S.G.C.A. in the course of the last year with GUN TALK articles, for the work done for and at the gun shows, and for taking part in the many ways that you did.

With a membership of over 200, this was the most successful year since the association was founded in 1961.

We did lose members through death, and some through loss of interest. The fact that they are not with us now, does not mean that they are not remembered.

In the past, some members have mentioned having a gun show for collectors only, with no public allowed. Through no fault of the Yorkton Boy Scouts, this state of affairs was almost present. However, I'M sure everyone who attended enjoyed themselves.

Medals were given as awards at the show, to see how they would be accepted. It is very unlikely they will be used again as the general opinion was not favourable.

Final plans for the Moose-Jaw show in February are being made. It has the appearance of a real hum-dinger, so plan to get to it. A seperate newsletter will be sent out with the full details.

Nothing new has been forthcoming about ANTI-GUN LEGISLATION. Maybe it is the quiet before the storm. You can rest assured that it is not forgotten about.

One way to combat this type of thing, is the education of the general public. You are responsible for that education.

One last thing - in the new year, besides obtaining things for your collection, get a NEW member. Everyone will benefit from that

Here's wishing you and yours a very MERRY CHRISTMAS and a very HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

Bob HENDERSON

S.G.C.A. TOKENS

As a result of a suggestion and vote by the S.G.C.A. members at the Regina Gun Show in 1968, it was decided to obtain S.G.C.A. Tokens for the members and for sale to the general public.

On June 28th, the order for the tokens was placed with the firm "Canadian Artistic Dies, Inc," of Sherbrooke, Quebec. Delivery was stated by the firm to be 3-4 weeks after receipt of the order.

The tokens didn't arrive on time, and it was thought the mail strike had fouled things up. A letter to the firm resulted in a new date being set, with a second letter to the firm dated Sept. 29th, when the tokens had not been received. It was answered by the President of the company, referring to our "Kind" letter, stating the tokens would be shipped on Oct. 8th.

When the tokens hadn't been received by 26 Oct 68, the following letter was sent.

O.N. Lombardo  
Canadian Artistic Dies Inc.  
Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Sir:

Re: Sask. Gun Collector's Ass'n. Tokens

This is not the first letter complaining about your lousy service in supplying tokens ordered by the above association.

In your last letter you stated they would be mailed on OCT. 8th, They have not yet arrived !!!

Unless you can guarantee the delivery of the said tokens within two weeks (Nov, 9th, 1968), serious consideration will be made in cancelling the order, and having you return the money forwarded in good faith.

I intend to write to the Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce with a complaint about your company, and also to the "COIN, STAMP, ANTIQUE NEWS" of Toronto, so other clubs will be warned of you.

I also intend to write to the Consumers Dept., Gov't of Canada, Ottawa, with a complaint.

These letters will be mailed on NOV. 10th.

I trust this sits well with you and your cronies !

Yours truly  
(signed)  
R.J. Henderson

Well, the letter seemed to do the trick. I received long distance telephone calls from the Presidents secretary.

con'td.

This resulted in three sample strikes being mailed on NOV. 11th, with the rest following and arriving in time for the YORKTON GUN SHOW.

Sales have been brisk, and the tokens are well worth the \$1.50 being charged for them. YOURS can be obtained by writing to Box 1334, Regina.

After the troubles we went through to obtain them, I trust everyone will be satisfied with them. I know I was !

## SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY

One can sense history when visiting the N.W.M.P. cemetary at Battleford. There, surrounded by a short hedge, lie the remains of nwmp members and civilians in well kept, unmarked graves.

Records at Battleford give scant information on the deceased. However, between 1885 and 1890, here are some causes of death of our early pioneers.

1885:	Typhoid fever	1
	Killed in action (cut Knife Hill)	1
	Died of wounds recieved (Cut Knife Hill)	1
	Typho-malerial	1
	Accidently killed on guard duty	1
	Police Scout on patrol -killed by Indians	1
	Died enroute from Fort Pitt	1
	Accidently killed in sawmill	1
1886:	Typho-malerial	3
	Drowned bathing	1
	No reason given	1
1887:	No reason given	1
1888:	Shot by Indians while scouting	1
	Brights Disease	1
	No reason	2
1889:	No reason given	2
1890:	Coma	1

### ----- WHAT IS A -----

Lemon Squeezer ??? It is a Smith & Wesson New Departure revolver. It has a squeezer-type grip safety.

Owl's Head ??? It is a Iver Johnson revolver with the figure of an owl's head on the hard-rubber grips.

WINTER RELIEF MEDAL - 1933/34

by Bob HENDERSON



This copper, 36 millimeter medal, is considered rare in collectors circles, at least that is pointed out in a long article by a well known American numismatist. It was thought to be the only example in America, and few exist abroad or in Germany.

It was made up to sell so the proceeds could be spent on "winter relief work". As the Nazi movement was not at that time all powerful, sales were very poor. Those not sold were melted down at a later date when copper became scarce.

The face of the medal features unsmiling Adolph Hitler with his coat collar turned up against the winter cold, and the inscription reads "HITLERS THANKS. REGION HALLE-MERSEBURG".

The reverse reads "WINTER RELIEF EFFORT OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE. MEBELHRCE, NATIONAL LEADER OF THE WINTER RELIEF EFFORT", and the date 1933/34.

This inscription on the reverse adds to the scarcity of the item, as it has the signature of MEBELHRCE, a regional leader of the district (about equal to a province). To attain that position at such an early date, the bird was probably an early crony of Hitler's shortly after or during 1923. A large number of gaullitiers committed suicide or were hung in territories overtaken by the Russians.

The medal had a familiar look to it, so I peered over my display, and didn't succeed in finding one. But a sketch of what I did find is included in this article. Mine is silver, and measures 1 3/8 inches, and has a pin back with the manufacturers name " PAULMANN & CRONE- LUDENSHEID ".



The picture on the front of my medal is exactly like that of the "Winter Relief" medal mentioned before. However, mine was awarded to Hitler Youth Members at Cologne, Oct. 14/15th, 1933.

In view of the date, it is probable that me medal was made before the relief medal. And the fact that mine ha the manufacturers marks on the reverse should enable more research to be done.

Mine may or may not be as scarce as the first, but it is now more interesting as a collectors piece. I wrote to the author of the original article to compare notes. After all, that is part of collecting! It wasn't long before I recieived the following letter ---

Dear Mr. Henderson:

Thank you for writing. Your medal is very intriguing. It is the first one of its type that I have heard of.

It must be quite rare, and should be edited. I would be most grateful if you would send me a glossy picture of both the obverse and reverse. Any size will do.

I will write a short story on it, and state that you are owner, if you so desire. In this manner, we can find out if there are others existing.

I recieived five letters from owners of the Winter Relief medal, so we know there are at least six specimens in our part of the world. Please send in any additional information you can.

B. Berman,

Los Angeles, Calif.

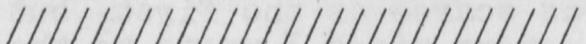
Naturally, I sent the requested photo and all the details of my medal to my new found friend. He in turn wrote to "PAULMANN & CRONE," Ludenscheid, Germany.

In due course, his efforts were rewarded as the company wrote back, stating that they were metal fabricators and metal stampers, and have been in business since 1851. Little other information was given, except that all dies, drawings and records dealing with the era of the third reich were destroyed near the end of the war.

Meanwhile, fortune was smiling over one shoulder, as I obtained the copper medal from the author of the original article.

From the date of first reading about the medal to the date of receiving the second variation took two months. Not bad for an item considered rare.

Normally, That would be the end of the story. However, it is interesting to note that while attending the YORKTON GUN SHOW last month, I found an identical Hitler Jugend medal in the collection of Wayne CLINE. So now there are at least two in North America.



#### NEW YEARS RESOLUTIONS /--- MORE HIGH HOPES AND PROMISES

I resolve to tell the wife about the next pay raise. (Woops, better make that the one after- I just remembered an item for the collection I want to buy)!!

I resolve to take the wife to the next S.G.C.A. show IF there is room in the back of the half ton for her!!

I promise to tell NEW jokes at the next S.G.C.A. meeting. I can tell by the grimaces you are tired of my old ones.

I resolve not to drink more than my share at S.G.C.A. socials, even if I am on a liquid diet at the time.

I promise to stop bragging about the S.G.C.A. Gun Shows, even if they are the best in North America and Europe.!!

I resolve to get out and do some visiting with the fellow collectors this coming year. Why don't you do the same !!!!!

## HOW CANADIAN GUN LAWS WORK

excerpt from THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

"Much of Canada's distaste for aliens wandering around with concealable weapons is a left over from a couple of turbulent eras, both of them involving Americans. In the Klondike gold-rush and again during our prohibition and gangster era, Canadians became alarmed at the incidence of "Yankee" badmen visiting their country. Undesirables of all shapes and sizes stampeded to the Klondike from America. Farther south on the prairies, American cowboys had already stamped themselves with a certain brand while driving cattle to western Canada. Even in those distant days, Canada had a lower crime rate than the U.S. and the Mounted Police have been degunning visitors ever since.

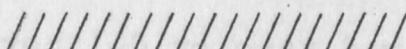
A somewhat different breed of American, the rum runner, put in an appearance in Canada during the 1920's, and gangsters showed up spasmodically in the 1930's. All this reinforced the Canadian idea of refusing to allow aliens to enter with handguns, and even though it clearly penalized the respectable tourist, the policy sticks. Most Canadians the author talked to conceded their strict handgun legislation might not work as well in the States, with our higher crime rate and sometimes urgent need for personal defence.

There seems to be less red tape or deliberate discouragement of handgun ownership in Canada than in the U.S. jurisdictions. Canadians have not been subjected, at least not to any large extent, to arbitrariness or caprice the way many New Yorkers have been under the Sullivan Act. This may be one reason why Canadians and their law enforcement officials are able to get together and discuss gun-law problems. And the attitude of the Minister of Justice, recently anyhow, appears to be less anti-gun than the top-level thinking of the U.S. Justice Department. Though Canada is the third largest country in the world, it has only about 20 million people spread over 3.8 million square miles. While in some ways it might be a drawback for the shooting sportsman the scarcity of population in large parts of Canada is an enormous boon. Much of the land is bush country that can be dangerous to the newcomer. (this is why most provinces and territories require non-resident hunters to be accompanied by guides).

Distribution of privately-owned firearms is believed to run as high as 85% or 90% in rural homes. Canada's history shows in much more detail than ours how Canadian Militia, stiffened by a few British regulars, repeatedly repulsed U.S. invasions in superior force during the war of 1812. It is a subject many American historians avoid, but anyone who has read Thomas Raddall's accounts of the 1812-1814 war is familiar with these stirring campaigns. Musket and rifled Canadian frontiersmen and farmers, many of them loyalist refugees, ambushed and defeated several U.S. incursions. The same high tradition of marksmanship held up over the following years.

Canadian armed forces furnished a high proportion of snipers during both world wars. Canadian troops performed steadfastly and heroically in places like Vimy Ridge, Dieppe, and Korea. Germans who fought them remember to this day the Canadian infantrymen. This helps explain the anger of a Canadian newspaperman the writer once interviewed on firearms legislation. The newsman, neither shooter or hunter, wasn't much upset about Canada's fairly stiff handgun statutes. But he boiled over when told there was some sentiment in Canada for licensing rifles and shotguns. It was against all history to try this, he argued. The rifle, and before it the musket, had helped Canada stay free a long time ago, and again in two overseas wars. In Canadas' vast northern spaces or along its longcoasts, it might easily have the same role to play again some day. Passmore and other Canadians claim most of the thrust for stiffer gun laws is emulation of the U.S. example. It is also true that Canada is trying to strengthen its own national identity, to become more Canadian in thought, act, and economy - meantime lessening U.S. influence. Perhaps thinking Canadians might find gun legislation a good area to curb "imports" on, right at the border. And the impact of Canada's lower homicide rate, correlated to its broad base of gun ownership, is something Americans would do well to consider, too.

john harold.



FLASH



The REGINA SERVICE BATTALION, Canadian Militia, has a handsome shoulder flash. The colours represent various combinations of corps colours of five units which make up the battalion. These consist of engineering, medical, ordinance, transport and police units. The "R" is blue, the laurel is yellow - these are on a red background, encircled by maroon.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

James W. Lang

Box 427

Kelowna, B.C.

Dear Sir;

Received with interest the latest copy of GUN TALK . I very much enjoy each copy and am always looking forward to the next issue. Possibly, my interest is a little keener than some, as living here in B.C. , you might say I am an orphan to the club. It is impossible for me to take an active part in your club except by mail although I have met a few members at some of the Alberta shows and a few members have dropped in on me here in Kelowna.

As in most organizations the bulk of the work is carried out by the " Old reliables " or dedicated few. -- I thought the suggestion by Norman Miller about offering a reward for articles or number of articles was very good and definitely worth considering.-- As Norm mentioned, there is just as much work involved writing an article and doing the research as there is in getting ready for a gun show.

As you are aware, there are some people that won't display their goods at shows, and might sort of sit in the background at meetings--possibly they are shy and need coaxing--but sometimes they are terrific at research and have a vast source of information and can come up with some damn good articles. And I agree with Norm, there should be some recognition-- as people will do things for this that they won't do for money. Why do most Armies give medals and awards ? For recognition and to honour an achievement--right!!!

Also an other good way to look at it, I am sure I am as busy as the next fellow and I've written dozens of letters to ('jokers') that haven't even got the courtesy to answer them----ever run into these? Seems that you have a few of them in Sask also.

Some of the items that make your club attractive for corresponding members are;

- (1) Articles
  - (2) advertising
  - (3) muzzle nuzzle -- gun talk -- comradeship -- or just plain fellow-ship, however you want to put it.
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Also enjoyed Bob Hendersons' article about "THE MUSEUM-FRIEND OR ??

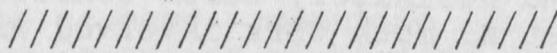
I have just started to get my feet damp in museum work and a lot of directors can be quite stuffy and afraid to make decisions. However, my experience with museums has been quite successful and I have traded with several of them. However, on the other hand, to some of them, you may as well talk to the wall and they don't even appreciate you telling them that, that old rifle that was picked up from the Riel Rebellion and is a genuine relic, -- was in fact a Springfield that was not made until 10 years after the war was over --what a way to bugger up a good story. At any rate, I

agree with Bob. I feel all collectors can be one of the biggest assets to any museum, as most true collectors are dedicated people and have made a big study in their field. This can help the museums in identification. Also if the museum has duplicates or an article that is of no great significance to them and you can use it and have something of interest to the museum to trade.

Well then, we the museum will trade --providing the article is the museums to dispose of and not there as a loan. At any rate, tell Bob his article is appreciated and I will forward his comments to the Museum and archives in Victoria and we'll let them see what the other side of the fence thinks.

Well, I guess this is it for now, keep up the good work;

James W. Lang.



BLACK POWDER SHOOT SUNDAY JUNE 23rd, 1968

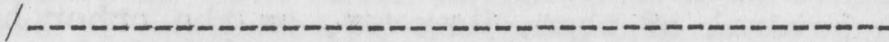
(sorry, this got missed in Sept. edition)

1. Muzzle loading rifle-iron sights	1st. J.D. ABELL	Herbert
	2nd. J. STEAD	Regina
2. Cartridge rifle(blck, powdre) 100 yds.	1st. J. STEAD	Regina
	2nd. S. KURENDÄ	Saskatoon
3. Muzzle loading rifle-open sights	1st. J.D. ABELL	Herbert
	2nd. E. LOVE	Saskatoon
4. Cartridge rifle (same as 2) 50 yds.	1st. J. STEAD	Regina
	2nd. D. MINOR	Regina
5. muzzle loading smooth bore long arm; solid ball; offhand	1st. J. STEAD	Regina
	2nd. LORNA LOVE	Saskatoon
6. Military rifle, 35 cal or larger	1st. R. GAUDRY	Regina
	2nd. L. TALLENTIRE	Regina
7. Cartridge pistols, 1880 or older	1st. J. STEAD	Regina
	2nd. J.D. ABELL	Herbert
8. Percussion pistols, 20 yds.	1st. J. STEAD	Regina
	2nd. Y. POHJAVUORI	Regina
9. Percussion revolvers, 20 yds.	1st. J. STEAD	Regina
	2nd. F. KURENDÄ	Saskatoon
10. Muzzle loading shotguns	1st. E. LOVE	Saskatoon
	2nd. L. TALLENTIRE	Regina

Balloon breaking      J.D. ABELL , Herbert.

-6-----

WATCH FOR BULLETINS ON THE MOOSE JAW GUN SHOW IN FEBRUARY



THE EXECUTIVE OF THE S.G.C.A. WISH TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO  
WISH YOU AND YOURS A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS

NEW. YEAR

# THE U.S. MODEL OF 1903

by Norman MILLER

The United States rifle, Model 1903, more commonly known as the Springfield, was the official service rifle of the U.S. Armed Forces from its introduction in 1903, to the adoption of the Garand M 1 in 1936. It is the most highly developed bolt action military rifle in the world. Millions of dollars were lavishly spent on its development and refinement.

Due to their experience in the Spanish American War, which they fought armed with Kraggs and old single shot 45-70 Springfields, against the Model 1893 Mausers of the Spaniards, the United States Army learned to appreciate the superior fire power and reliability of the clip loading mausers, firing the rimless 7 MM cartridge.

Development of a new rifle for the U.S. services began at Springfield Armoury in 1900 and culminated in 1903 with the approval and adoption of the rifle officially known as the U.S. model of 1903.

The original 1903's had a forend that came within two inches of the muzzle and were fitted with a ram rod bayonet. This rod proved undesirable, it was easily broken and lacked moral effect, so was abandoned in favor of the knife bayonet. About 270,000 rifles were manufactured with the ram rod bayonet. These were recalled and modified for use with the knife bayonet. Some few escaped this alteration and are now highly prized collectors items.

This rifle, while basically a Mauser type, possessed some features carried over from the Krag, with a few new innovations of its own. The magazine, trigger, system, bolt body (with the exception of the safety lug) and extractor are mauser. The firing pin assembly, bolt stop, cocking piece, bayonet catch and stock are Krag, while the sights, safety lug and magazine cutoff are original designs.

The first 1903 Springfields were chambered for a cartridge known as the 30-03, which had a rimless case, similar in shape to the 7X 57 mm mauser but 8 mm longer. It was loaded with a 220 grain round nose bullet seated in a rather long neck. This cartridge wasn't very satisfactory for some reason, so was redesigned with a shorter neck and loaded with a 150 grain sharp pointed bullet. Adopted in 1906, this cartridge became known as the 30-06, which is now one of the most popular and widely distributed cartridge available today. All the 1903 springfields originally chambered for the 30-03 were recalled for alteration to the new 30-06 cartridge. The barrels, originally 24.2 inches long, were shortened two threads from the breach end, rethreaded and rechambered for the new cartridge. This operation left the barrels .20 inches shorter or 24 inches overall.

New barrels have been made that long **ever** since.

Manufacture of these rifles began at Springfield Armory in 1903 and at Rock Island Arsenal in 1904, continuing at a leisurely rate, averageing about 58,000 rifles a year, until the United States entered world war 1, when production was accelerated to a combined peak of about 393,000 in 1918. Production ceased at the Rock Island Arsenal early in 1919, but continued, at a greatly reduced rate at Springfield Armory until 1937.

These rifles are easy to identify, both as to the name of the maker and date of manufacture. Those made at Springfield Armory are marked in the receiver ring U.S. SPRINGFIELD ARMOURY MODEL of 1903, followed by the serial number. Rock Island production is marked U.S. ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL MODEL of 1903 and the serial number. The date of manufacture is marked on the barrel, provided the barrel is original, below the front sight with the makers initials, such as S.A. 4-18, meaning made at Springfield in April, 1918.

A variation of the 1903 appeared in 1918. The U.S. secretly developed an attachment known as the Pedersen Device, which was a semi-automatic action and magazine assembly made to insert into the receiver of the Springfield, converting it into an effective short range semi-auto. weapon firing a .30 cal. pistol size cartridge. It was to be sprung on the Germans in a surprise offensive in 1919. However the war ended before it could be used and it never did see action. Rifles intended for use with the Pedersen Device have an elongated hole in the left receiver wall through which the fired cases were ejected. They also have a modified sear arrangement which does not impair its use as a bolt action rifle.

The original Springfield was known as the model 1903. Those with the cut for the Pedersen Device are known as the model 1903-MARK 1 and are so marked. All these had straight grip stocks. In 1928 an improved stock was introduced, known as the type C. It is fuller throughout and has a good pistol grip. Rifles equipped with this new stock received the designation model 1903 Al, but are not so marked. Rifles made up to the end of world war 1 have blued metal parts. Later specimens have rough parkerized finishes. One may encounter a rifle with a blue receiver and a Parkerized barrel. These have been rebarreled, sometimes using old receivers and new barrels.

Manufacture of the military 1903's was discontinued in 1937 with the adoption of the M 1 Garand rifle. It was revived again in 1941 when Great Britain, suffering a severe shortage of small arms, contracted with Remington Arms Co. for a million 1903 Springfields for issue to Home Guard Units. Using tools purchased from the old Rock Island Arsenal, Remington commenced manufacture following original blue prints. The first run was a dead ringer for the old 1903 as made at Springfield and Rock Island. Identical that is, except for the stock, which was a modified type C, featuring a homely semi-pistol grip, probably a measure to conserve wood.

Before this contract could get well under way, came Pearl Harbour and the United States entered world war II. All the Springfield rifle production at Remington was then reverted to the United States Armed Forces, who were badly in need of rifles for training purposes and to arm second line troops proceeding overseas.

While the first batch of Remington made 1903's were pretty good rifles, when the U.S. took over remington production, speed became essential and many manufacturing shortcuts were adopted. With some parts being made of stampings and fabrications, quality deteriorated. Finally a new model evolved, adopted late in 1942, It became the model 1903 A3. The stock reverted to the original grip type of the old 1903. The nose cap, middle band, trigger guard, magazine follower and some other parts were made of stampings. One new feature was an aperture sight mounted on the receiver bridge. Many barrels were rifled with two grooves to speed manufacture. While made of high quality materials, these rifles were roughly finished, on a par with late wartime German and Japanese small arms, machinery marks being left on the barrels, bolts and receivers. In all fairness though, these rifles weren't meant to win any beauty contest, but were an emergency production for use as drill and training rifles. Very few saw active service.

In addition to Remington, the Smith Corona Typewriter Works received contracts for , and manufactured 234,000 1903 A 3's.

A final version of the 1903 appeared in 1943. This was a model 1903 A modified and adapted for use with a telescope sight as a snipers rifle . Known as the 1903 A4, it was manufactured only by Remington. Better finished and fitted than the average 1903 A, equipped with a type G stock, selected barrels and a modified bolt handle, made so it wouldn't interfere with the top mounted scope, it was a good accurate rifle, but deserved a better scope than the old 330 weaver with which it was fitted. This scope was too delicate for use on a combat rifle.

Just to complete the series of Model 1903's, I might mention another variation...The model 1903 A 2. This is a 1903 barrel and action assembly, fitted with bushings for insertion inside cannon barrels enabling them to use low priced 30-06 ammunition in the training of artillery crews.

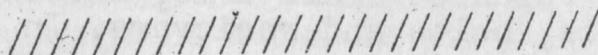
Manufacture of all springfield 1903's ceased in 1944 when production of the Gerand caught up with the demand for rifles. Although about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  million of these were made, they are scarce in Canada. Besides three in my collection, I have seen only three others ---- one in Lloyd Tallentire's collection, one in the war museum in Ottawa and one that had been sporterized. This last one had been cut in the receiver for the Pedersen Device. Wish I had of picked it up at the time.

While, like our Ross, the springfield was a great target rifle, but proved inferior to the mauser and the Lee Enfield as a battle rifle. The sights are flimsy, easily knocked out of

adjustment or tampered with. The two piece firing pin was subject to breakage and the firing pin rod could be blown back into the shooters face in the event of a pierced primer.

On the credit side, as I stated earlier, millions of dollars were spent in the development of this rifle, and those made before the advent of the 1903A3 are undoubtedly the worlds most carefully manufactured military rifles. Tolerances were left to a minimum, accuracy standards are the highest. These rifles and the 30-06 cartridge were made for each other and are probably the most accurate combination available in service rifles.

From a collectors point of view, the original 1903's with the ramrod bayonet are the most desirable, second are those having the slot in the receiver for the Pedersen Device. Those made between the wars are also highly desired and are at a premium in the used gun market.



#### SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS TOKENS

The pictured "PROTEST TOKENS" on the oposite page were the result of a membership vote at the REGINA GUN SHOW on JUNE 2nd, 1968.

One thousand of the tokens have been received from the manufacturer, Canadian Artistic Dies Inc., Sherbrooke, Quebec. Designed by S.G.C.A. members, the tokens are BRONZE, and are available from the S.G.C.A., Box 1334, @ \$1.50 each.

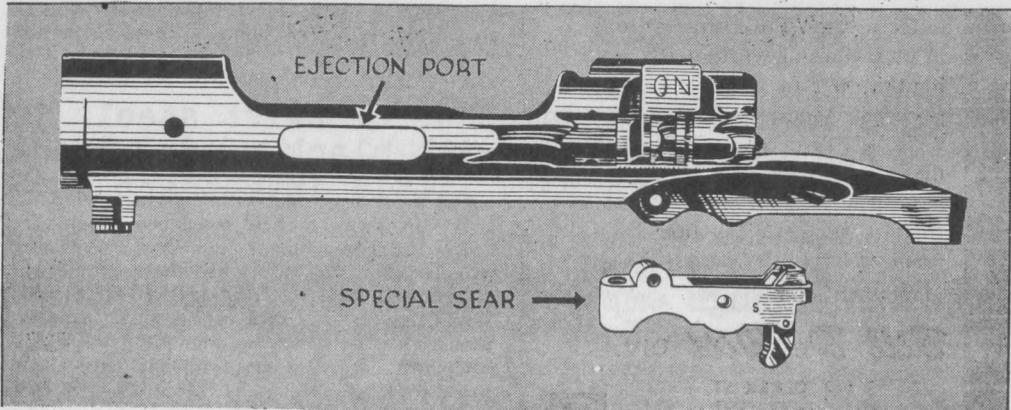
The tokens are a protest against "anti-gun Legislation," and are the first CANADIAN token to be used as a protest. As a result, sales have been brisk, not only to members of the association, but to token collectors across the country. At least one token has been sent to a European collector!

If you don't have yours now, get it! Like the bison, they are plentiful at the moment, but their number is diminishing rapidly.

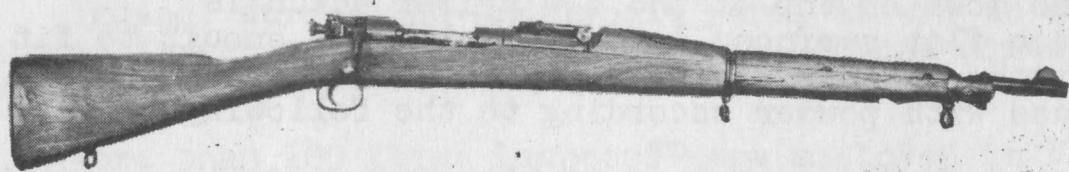
#### CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS

A 1969 S.G.C.A. MEMBERSHIP -	\$ 4.00 per year
A S.G.C.A. CREST	- \$ 5.00 each
S.G.C.A."PROTEST TOKENS"	@ \$ 1.50 each

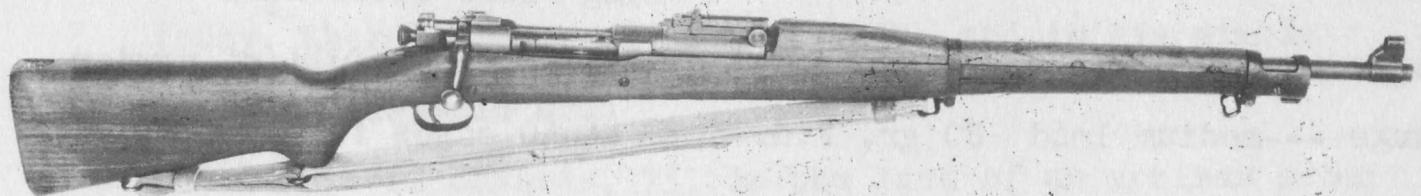
GET YOURS NOW



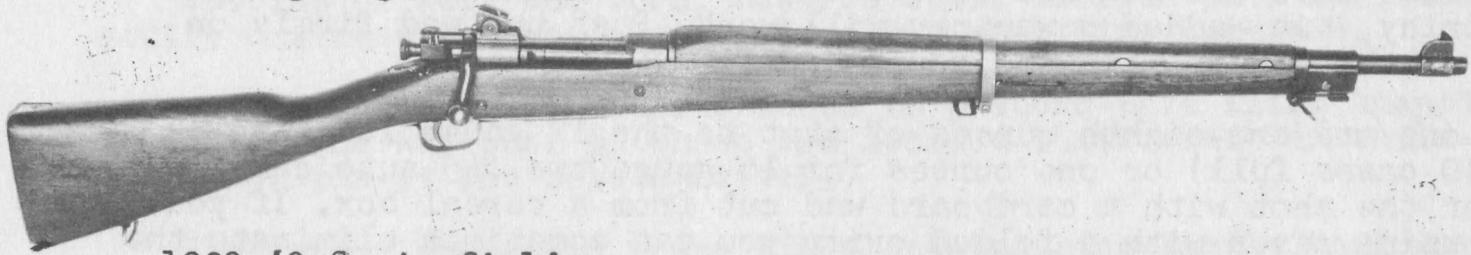
Springfield receiver MARK 1, for Pedersen device



U.S. Model of 1903 Springfield



1903 Springfield Type C stock



1903-A3 Springfield



Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association Medallion

# BLACK POWDER SHOT SHELL LOADS

by Jack STEAD

That fine old double barrel with damascus or twist steel barrels can be given a new lease on life with black powder loads. These can be produced by anyone with very little investment in components and nothing tied up in tools.

First gather together enough empty cases of the proper gauge, - both plastic and paper work fine. Keep them seperated however, since different brands often require different thicknesses of over-powder wadding in order to properly fill the case,

Punch out the old primers with a hammer and seat new primers by pushing the case down on top of the new primer which is resting face-up on a flat surface. A wood dowel small enough to fit inside the case is the easiest way to apply the necessary pressure. Next charge the case with powder according to the following table.

or

12 gauge ---light load 90 gr. F.G. 2 30-30 cases as full as possible

12 gauge----medium load 100 gr. F.G. or 2 30-30 cases plus two 22 long rifle cases full

12 gauge ---heavy load 115 gr. F.G. or 3 44-40 cases full of powder

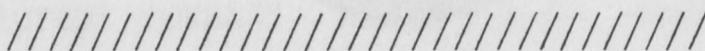
16 gauge ---medium load 80 gr. F.G. or 2 44-40 cases full

The over-powder wad follows next and is about half an inch thick. The best ones are punched or cut out of thick felt such as carpet underlay, but wadded newspaper will work. Push the wad firmly on top of the powder with the round dowel.

Add one and one-eighth ounces of shot to the 12 gauge load(two 30-30 cases full) or one ounces for 16 gauge(two .45 auto cases full). Cover the shot with a cardboard wad cut from a cereal box. If you are using cases with a folded crimp you can sometimes eliminate the over-shot wad. Often it is difficult to get these crimps refolded tightly enough to prevent the shot from running out. The card wad over the shot will prevent this problem.

If you can get a hold of one of the old style roll crimpers you will find that these will turn out a dandy roll crimp on plastic cases. You will first have to trim about one quarter of an inch off the cases which originally used the folded crimp.

Even these are black powder loads, the pressures developed are rather high and they should only be used in guns which are in good condition.



WHAT IS A -----

DOG ???

Undesirable item: usually a gun in poor condition or one of very limited value to a collector.

## THE LAST OF THE FLINT KNAPPERS

from THE STARS and STRIPES

In the 18th and 19th centuries muzzle-loading muskets around the world were fired by flints from the small town of Brandon in southern England.

It was the high quality of native stones and special skills of the men who worked it, that made Beandon flints the universal choice of military commanders.

Indeed, during the Napoleonic wars, it was no secret that armies fought against each other with weapons armed by Brandon stone.

More than 100 flint knappers were employed in Brandon, where even the houses were faced in the dark hard stone, during the peak years of production early in the 19th century. But with the advent of fixed ammunition, business slumped.

Today, there's just one knapper left, and in his nimble skilled hands he carries with him all the finnesse and knowledge of this centuries-old art.

RUDDY Herbert Edwards, 75, is the last of an artisan group that put Brandon on the ammunition map of the world.

Precise of work and word, Edwards still carries on a surprisingly active business and has even trained two part-time knappers.

But it would be stretching facts to pretend that flint knapping is not on the way out. Of those who learned their craft in childhood, Edwards is the sole survivor.

His father who could trace his flint-knapping family back more than two centuries, started him out in the family business at the age of eight. When he left school at thirteen, he went into knapping full-time. Three years apprenticeship was followed by seven years of training in an "improver" category. "And believe me, there was plenty to learn after 10 years," Edwards said, with the authority of a man who has learned the hard way.

As he demonstrated the three-stage process of the knapper---quartering, flaking, and knapping ---his fingers moved quickly over the grain of the stone.

The knapper works with a set of hammers and a block of flint on his left knee.

In quartering, the first stage, he uses a heavy hammer to break up a large piece of flint. Then, selecting a fragment of

contd-

the original stone, he uses a smaller hammer to flake off chips, which they are fashioned with a still smaller hammer into gun flints.

**It's this final step---knapping---that requires the most skill and which gives the art its name.**

In a matter of minutes Edwards turned out a set of flints of varying sizes---for a musket, a carbine, a rifle, a horse pistol and a pocket pistol. There was no measuring. He did it with those educated fingers and swift sure strokes of the hammer.

A skilled knapper can flake to the exact width he needs. "I could turn out three hundred gun flints an hour when I was in my prime". "When I learned the trade there were 35 knappers in Brandon. In my lifetime, the number slowly declined, until there are just myself and two men I've trained knapping."

It was the Napoleonic wars that boosted business. Knappers used to earn up to 10 gold sovereigns a week then.

A creative man, whose character seems as true as the stone he works, Edwards designed a blower system that helped prolong the life of the knappers who worked for him. "When you strike a flint all day long you are surrounded by dust, and because of the abrasiveness of the stone, this is very hard on the lungs." "The average life of the knapper was 42 years when I took over the business, but I worked out a blower system which eliminated this hazard."

Just this summer Edwards moved his knapping business from a shop in Brandon (it used to be adjacent to a pub, appropriately named the **FlintKnapper**) to his home.

He and his part-time knappers still work to fill orders which come in from such distant places as New Zealand, Fiji and West Africa. "I used to do a very big business with West Africa, but this has declined in recent years. One of my biggest customers now is in the United States (Turner Kirkland in Union City, Tenn.) and he may order 20,000 flints at a time," says Edwards.

There are something like 5,000 muzzle-loading clubs in America and it's the members of these clubs who create the big flint market in the United States.

In the conduct of his work, Edwards has had invitations to travel all over the world. "Turner Kirkland invited me to a turkey shoot in Tennessee and once he sent me a ten-gallon hat. Unfortunately, I've never taken advantage of these invitations."

In the past Edwards' business dealings with African nations have become involved in international politics and have even been taken up by the British House of Commons.

contd-

"With the advent of high-powered automatic weapons I don't see how the supplying of flints for muzzle-loading guns can be considered dangerous," he said with a shrug.

Czechs, Danes, Germans and Australians remain on his active customer lists.

Despite declining business, Edwards pointed out that flints do wear out (a flint is good for about 400 shots) and that muzzle-loading clubs may keep the demand alive for years.

He said flints retail for \$1.50 a dozen in the United States.

When Edwards was in full production he used to do some of his own mining, but in recent years he's been buying flint which currently sells for \$11.40 a ton. Hauling charges add an additional \$ 8.40 a ton.

Edwards said it's the quality of Brandon flint which runs in layers six to eight feet thick 45 feet underground---that helped develop the knapping business in the Norfold town, 90 miles northeast of London.

Indeed, so skilled were the Brandon knappers, that the French not only ordered Brandon flints by the thousands to equip their armym but sent native-crafted flints to Brandon for modification.

But long before gunpowder and knapping, Brandon flint was the choice of hunters and warriors who found this hard black stone easy to work.

Archaeologists claim that flint was mined in the vicinity of Brandon in Neolithic times more than 4,000 years ago. Visitors today can get a glimpse of these operations at Grime's Graves, where two former flint pits are maintained by the Ministry of Public Building and Works. Situated three miles from Brandon, Grime's Graves illustrates the technique used by Neolithic miners to ex-hume the stone which they fashioned into tools and weapons.

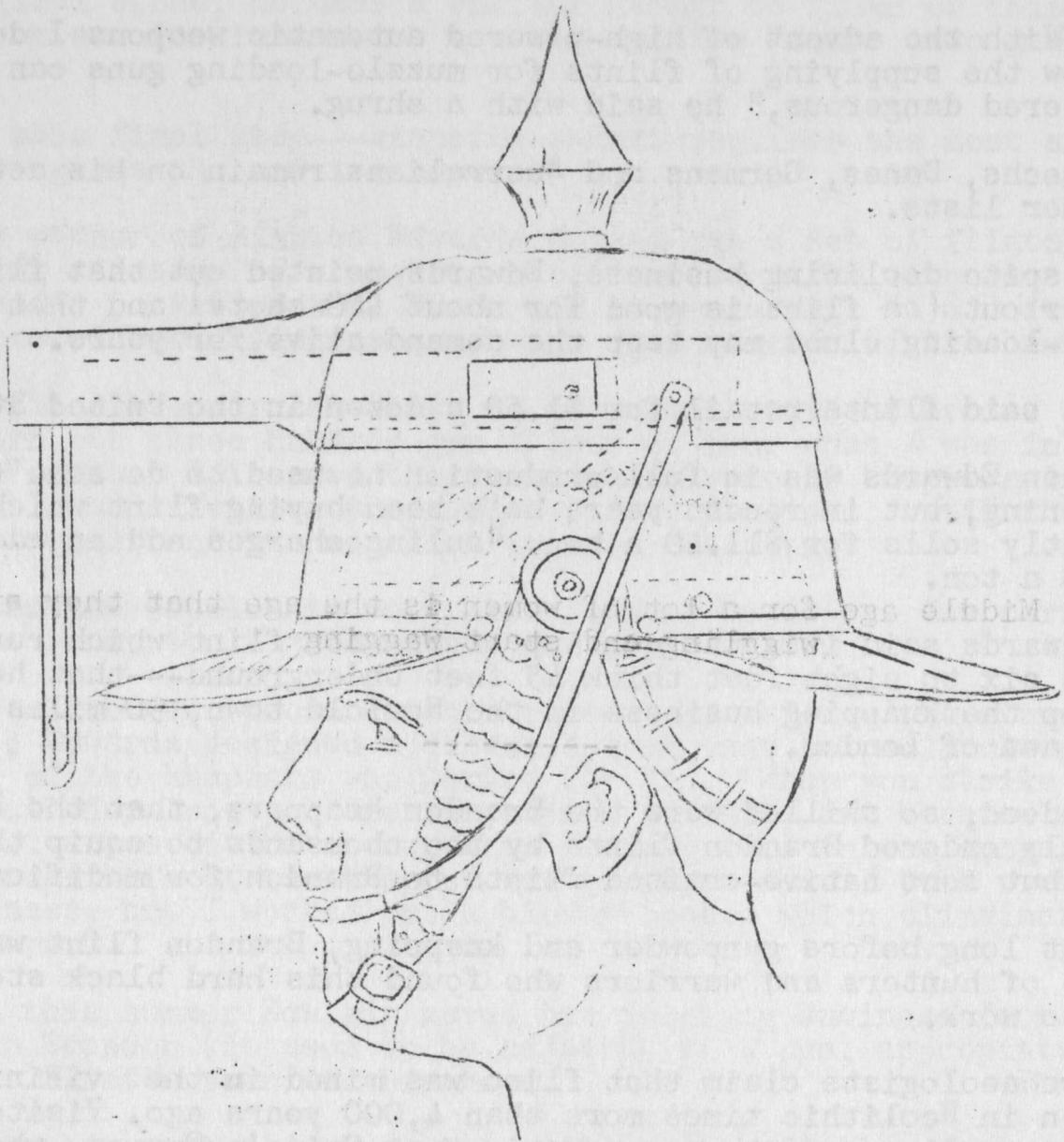
"Its too bad they cemented over the tops of the pits," Edwards said. "The way they are now you can't really see how they minted the flint."

Gustodians at Grim's Graves recommend that visitors bring along old clothes and flashlights if they really want to take a close look at the flint pits.

.....

Middle age for a lot of women is the age that they stop wiggling and start wagging

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----- THE 1916 HELMET RIFLE. -----

Pictured above, this effort resulting from the "Arms Race" during the First World War, was invented and apparently tried out with the main problem--recoil.

It is purported that the first two volunteers to try it out received broken necks. The third man, noted for his strong neck muscles, stood his ground. However, one of the bystanders watching the events stood too close, and was caught by a slow fire.

Needless to say, the idea was junked as far as firearms in helmets go.

Whether it was a single shot or not, I could not find out. However, the basic idea is interesting, and probably not as wild as some ideas put forward during W.W. II.

# ROSSOPHILIA

by Roger PHILLIPS

When the Ross Rifle Company went out of business in March, 1917, inquiries continued to reach Quebec City for years afterward. Here is a sampling of letters received in June, 1920. They were simply addressed to Ross Rifle Company, Quebec, Canada, and are presently in the research file of the writer.

P.B. Rutan, of Elmira, New York, writes:

Gentlemen:-

Do you have parts for the .280 Ross Sporting Rifle? We have a customer who has one with the action blown out. We trust that you will give us the above information. Also send us a price list of parts.

Lawrence R. Brooks, of Erie, Pennsylvania, writes:-

Gentlemen:

This is to advise you that I have been a satisfied owner of one of your .280 Sporting Rifles for a number of years. It was purchased while in New Brunswick with the C.P.R.

Victor Duran, of Alhambra, California, writes;

Dear Sirs:

If you have a catalogue describing the Ross Sporting Rifle, I would be glad to receive a copy: also, I would like to know if the rifle can be supplied now, and its price.

F.R. Chown, of Portland, Oregon, writes:

Gentlemen:

Would you kindly send us by parcel post one peep sight for the 1910 .280 Ross Rifle.

G.W. Pickering, of Great Bend, Pennsylvania, writes:

Gentlemen:

I am in the market for a first class rifle. Kindly send me your price upon a .280; also .280 sporting ammunition.

These are examples of hundreds of letters received after expropriation by the Dominion Government of Ross' factory in 1917. They certainly point up the fact that, contrary to the generally accepted belief today, the Ross, particularly in the highly-potent

.280 calibre, was a popular weapon in North America in the first quarter of this century.

As the letter from Rutan indicates, there was the odd Ross that came a cropper. However, this was very much the exception, not the rule, testimony to which a mountain of mail bears out.

PICK A TITLE



Send in your title guesses !!!!!

..... HERE ARE SEPTEMBER CARTOON REMARKS .....

Sahib - I don't think it WAS a tiger !!!

Either Sahib BROWN found the **lion** -- or the lion found Sahib BROWN!!

Did you say you thought there were animal pits around here ???

Maybe he discovered the Amazon camp !!!

99 --- Were are you ????????

## GERMAN STEEL CASES

BY JOHN HAROLD

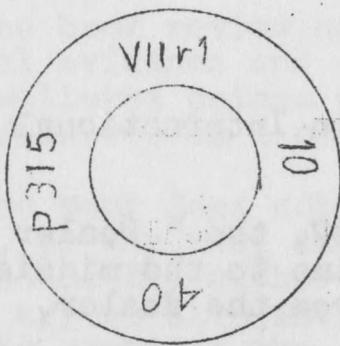
The Germans were short of copper and therefore used a large number of **steel** cases in production of small arms and artillery ammunition. They started producing steel cartridge cases for 8 mm. (7.9mm) Mauser cartridges during the latter part of the World War I. These cases were copper plated inside and out to prevent rusting, and were marked "SE" for identification. Brass cases were marked " S67 ".

Production of 8mm. Mauser ammunition with **steel** cases was resumed during the rearmament of Germany in the 1930's. As during World War I , these cases were copper plated, but the identifying marking was changed to a Roman numeral followed by a letter and Arabic numeral. The marking for a brass case was changed to "S".

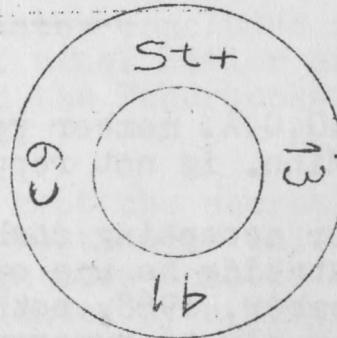
The next development in German steel cases was to omit the copper plating and use a bonderized finish. The cases were also thinly coated with clear lacquer and lightly waxed to help prevent corrosion and ease extraction. According to Dr,Hans Neufeldt, these cases were mild steel with 0.15% and carbon content and were draw-hardened and neck-annealed. (Earlier German small arms steel cases had 0.35% carbon content and were heat hardened.) The case walls toward the base were slightly thicker than those of brass cases, and the head-stamp included a "ST" marking.

During World War II., a steel case with the same wall thickness and capacity as a brass case was developed. This is identified by an "ST" marking.

Toward the end of World War II, 164 German factories were producing steel cases. The cases were generally of good quality, and the guns functioned well with them, except that the early heat-hardened cases did not give very satisfactory functioning in machine guns.



Headstamp of 8 mm. mauser copper-plated steel case. VIIr1 stands for steel case; P315 is code for manufacturer, markisches Walzwerk, Strausberg; 10 is the lot number, and 40 is the year made.



Headstamp of 8mm. mauser bond-erized steel case coated with clear lacquer and waxed. ST is for steel case; cg is code for manufacturer, Finower Industries G.m.b.H., Finow/Mark; 13 is for lot no. and 41 is for year made.

## THE HAUNTED HUNTER

by Raymond BAILLARGEON

I have stalked the frozen northland for the wily caribou  
Sought the hinderland to shoot the mighty moose:

In the barren southern pastures -antelope fell to my gun  
and the artfull prairie coyote caught my noose:

But ah the deer - the cautious jumping deer  
the mulies and the white tail all evade me:

I know their habits- know their lair  
there's deer sign everywhere

But for deerish wits familiar fare  
providence has made me:

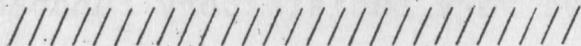
I safaried in black Africa and shot the king of beast  
I've trapped and baited cellars free of mouse:

Like a Rajah prince in India I felled an elephant  
that was fat and fierce and big as any house:

But ah the deer - smirking without any feer  
they kick their callous heel up all around me:

They know my habits t'snt fair  
with deer and deer sign everywhere:

They walk up to my face and stare - and with a frozen nose  
and bleary eyes I try ---God knows I really try.



### -----WARNING-----

A S.G.C.A. member reports a " Gun Dealer " in International Falls, Minn. is not reputable.

After accepting cash on an order in MAY, 1967, the " Dealer " wrote, stating he was out of stock. From that time to the middle of September, 1968, nothing further was heard from the dealer, even in reply to numerous letters.

The International Chamber of Commerce were advised of the situation , and fortunately, were able to influence enough pressure to see our member had his money returned.

Before dealing with anyone at that location, drop a line into Box 1334 for the name of the " Dealer ". You may not be as lucky in getting a refund. The name will be supplied to anyone requesting same.

# HITLER'S PISTOL STILL THE MOST VALUABLE IN THE WORLD

The June, 1968 issue of "GUN TALK" covered the obtaining of Adolf HITLER'S suicide pistol by Andy WRIGHT of Swift Current,

On August 2nd, 1968, the Russians released "the facts" of HITLER'S death. This was the result of a book "THE DEATH OF ADOLPH HITLER" being published in New York City. The book, written by a "former Russian Intelligence officer" named Lev Aleksandrovich BEZYMENSKI explains the investigation into Hitler's death in the following manner.

Shortly after noon, on May 4th, 1945, a Soviet private serving with the 79th Rifle Corps discovered human remains in a bomb crater located in the garden of the Reich Chancellery. The badly charred bodies of a male and female human were pulled out, wrapped in blankets and buried.

It was thought at the time that Hitler's body had previously been found.

A change of mind resulted in the bodies being dug up the following day, and the remains being sent to a counter-intelligence headquarters in Berlin for examination by the chief of forensic medicine for the Soviet Byelorussian front.

This examination by the head doctor and a six man commission resulted in a fifty page autopsy report. Despite the severe charring of the bodies, fragments of a glass ampoule were found in the mouths, and traces of cyanide compound found in the internal organs led the Soviets to believe the deaths were caused by poisoning. It was noted, however, that a portion of the male cranium was missing.

Still suspicious of the identity however, the upper teeth and lower jaw of the male corpse were matched with dental records of Hitler. BEZYMENSKI alleges the records and teeth specimen matched.

One book review has it that the Russians later concluded from medical evidence and eyewitness accounts, that after Hitler and Eva swallowed poison capsules, an aide entered the Fuherbunker, and administered a coup de grace with a pistol.

The book does not explain why the Soviets kept the secret 23 years, or why they decided to release the information at this late date. The author claims the reason was "in case someone might try to slip into the role of the Fuhrer saved by a miracle", and "to continue the investigation in order to rule out all possibilities of error."

Naturally, as a result of the Soviet report, Andy WRIGHT has been approached by various people asking his opinion on the matter.

In an interview with a reporter from the "Swift Current Sun", Andy let it be known what he thinks of the Russian claim.

"It doesn't bother me in the slightest - the value of the pistol increases every day. I don't deny that Hitler possibly took poison, but I still maintain he shot himself. Who knows better than Heinze LINGE ? He was the first man there after the suicide, and he helped carry the bodies out.

Included with the pistol in the purchase was a brochure containing a statement written and signed by LINGE, who served as Hitler's valet for ten years.

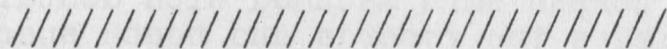
In his statement, LINGE told of having cleaned and polished the ornately engraved pistol for the Nazi leader on various occasions. After Hitler's death, Linge cleaned the blood from the outside of the weapon, the statement says.

There are still bloodstains under the ivory grip, and this has been matched to Hitler's type.

Andy has a copy of a story by LINGE published Oct. 23rd, 1955 in the Philadelphia Bulletin. In the article, LINGE says he found the Fuhrer's body in a sitting position. There was a small hole in the right temple and blood trickled down the dead dictator's face. The pistol lay on the floor near Hitler's right hand.

It would appear the present Soviet story was released to devalue the pistol, and/or to build up a story with the idea of selling the publications. At least that is the feeling of some of the collectors.

Certainly, there appear to be a lot of unanswered questions. However, none of these bother **Andy**. The value of the pistol is increasing as a result of the controversy, and to anyone "in the know", it is still HITLER'S SUICIDE PISTOL !



#### DID YOU KNOW

During the American Civil War, some confederate soldiers living in Canada staged a raid on St. Albans, Vermont. This worsened already strained relations between Canada and the United States. As a result, some Militia units were called out to enforce neutrality on the Canadian Border.



Apparently few ONTARIO GUN MANUFACTURERS bothered to place a Serial number on the weapons they manufactured. How about an article off anyone who has something along this line in their collection .

## THE INDIAN MUTINY

Submitted by Rene R. Gaudry

During the two centuries when the government of India was in the hands of the East India Company the sepoys of the native regiments had mutinied on numerous occasions but as these had been isolated regiments their suppression was not attended with much difficulty. The outbreak of 1857 differed from these earlier mutinies however, both in extent and in savagery. In extent because almost the whole Bengal army was involved and in savagery because neither women nor children were spared. The sepoys in 1857 had a number of long-standing grievances, the loss of caste involved in crossing salt water to serve in the Pegu campaign and the loss of pay when it was declared that service in the Punjab no longer counted as service outside India with its attendant bonus. Added to these grievances of the sepoy was the discontent of the rulers of Oudh which had recently been annexed by the East India Company and here it must be remembered that the bulk of the recruits for the Bengal Army came from Oudh. The fatal element however was the loss of prestige suffered by the European soldier during the massacre at Gandamak in 1842 and the extreme difficulty the East India Company army experienced in conquering the Sikhs. The ingredients for rebellion were all present and the opportunity to do so with impunity was provided when India was denuded of European troops for the campaigns in Burma, Persia and China.

There can be little doubt that in the spring of 1857 a general rising was being planned but fortunately for the British the greased cartridge incident at Meerut provoked a premature outburst. The muzzle loading musket of those days, the old Brown Bess which had served Marlborough and Wellington so well, was loaded by biting off the top of a paper cartridge, pouring the powder into the barrel and ramming the paper down as a wad (incidentally no man without sound teeth could be recruited into the infantry). The paper of the cartridge was of course greased to keep the powder dry and when the sepoys were being trained to use the new Enfield rifle they refused to touch the cartridges since to the high-cast Hindu the cow was sacred and the pig an unclean beast. In vain it was pointed out to them that the cartridges were the same as they had used for years, they refused and the ringleaders were arrested and put in the town prison. That Saturday the women of the bazaar taunted the sepoys with their cowardice in leaving their comrades to face the loss in caste involved in being sent to the penal settlements of the Andaman Islands and maddened by drugs they determined to attack their officers next morning when the Europeans would be on church parade without their rifles. By a fortunate chance a fire in the cantonment that night led to the postponement of church parade next day and the outbreak found the European troops in barracks with their weapons. Had a Nicholson or a Chamberlain commanded at Meerut not a mutineer would have lived to tell the tale but indecisive leadership allowed the mutineers to escape and march on Delhi.

At Delhi there was not a single European regiment when the mutineers poured in calling on the aged king to lead them against the hated European. Joined by the native regiments in the city who promptly murdered as many of their officers as they could find they attacked the telegraph office where Brendish, a young boy, managed to send off the message which saved India. On poured the mutineers to the magazine of Delhi, packed with the weapons and ammunition for half the armies of India. Guarding it were nine men, nine ordinary British soldiers who performed here what was probably the bravest deed in the whole annals of our race. They held the magazine as long as they could, every moment expecting the cavalry from Meerut to come to their aid, and when they could resist no longer Willoughby, the senior officer, gave the signal and Conductor Scully lit the fuse leading to the main powder store. The building disintegrated killing hundreds of the mutineers but miraculously Forrset, Raynor and Buckley reached safety to receive as their reward the Victoria Cross. Elsewhere in the city Europeans were hunted down and slaughtered with every refinement of cruelty the Asiatic could devise. For those taken captive, death awaited, death following torture. The royal princes were very forward in this sport and must have regretted it when Hodson captured them later, though they had little time for regret for Hodson did not believe in the slow process of the law, he shot them himself. At one point in the city a party of Europeans held out in a cellar for three days until food and ammunition failed them. A Baptist missionary alone remained standing, his only weapon a sword. For hours he fought on and when he fell the women in the cellar were butchered, only one, a Mrs. Leeson, escaped by hiding among the bodies of the dead. Not only in Delhi were such scenes repeated but all over Bengal. In some places the Europeans held out till help arrived and in others surrender proved only the prelude to death. At Futtehpore Judge Tucker found himself the only European when he received an insolent message from the native police that they would come to kill him when the sun went down. Loading every gun he possessed Tucker passed his remaining hours quietly reading the Bible and when his time came he died hog-spear in hand surrounded by his dead.

Cawnpore is, however, the best known store of the Mutiny. Here General Wheeler, forewarned by his Hindu wife of the insurrection to come but lacking the means and perhaps the will to dispossess the sepoys of the fort they occupied, took up his position in the open. Here he was joined by refugees from the surrounding country and some men of the 32nd Foot, whom Lawrence could ill afford, from Lucknow. Defending his mud ramparts with skill and determination he held out until the stench of his dead, buried in shallow graves within his lines, made his position untenable. On a promise of boats to carry his garrison down stream he surrendered "to save the women and children". On their way to the river they were attacked, the men slaughtered and the women and children herded into prison. Three boats without oars or sails managed to get away and their adventures form an epic of British history. Two boats were lost and when the crew of the third landed to drive off the musketeers who plagued

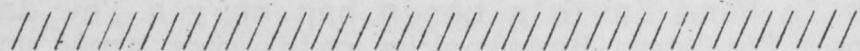
them from the bank their boat drifted away. Taking up their position in a temple they hold the mob at bay while their ammunition lasted and then those who could swim stripped and the others sallied forth to die to enable them to reach the river. Of the swimmers four reached safety, two officers De La Fosse and Nowbray Thomson, and two private soldiers Murphy and Sullivan. A recommendation that they should be given the Victoria Cross was refused on the grounds that they had done no more than their duty. Fortunate indeed is the army where such things are counted but as a man's duty.

The captives in Nana Sahib's hands had only a few days of life remaining to them for when Havelock's relieving army was fighting its way into Cawnpore he sent five swordsmen of the lowest cast into prison and the horror of that scene is as vivid today as a century ago. Next day the dead, among them a baby two days old, were thrown into a well in the courtyard to try to hide the dead from the avenging soldiers who were even then pushing into the city. To hide the bodies might have been possible, but nothing could erase from the murder room the signs of what had happened. The floor was a sponge of blood and on one wall the bloodstains showed that a child had been hung by the neck till death mercifully released it from its suffering. The men who saw that room never afterwards gave quarter to the mutineers, but bending their bayonets as if they were made of tin struck with the cry of "Cawnpore, you bloody murderers!"

In 1858, the award of a medal for those men who had suppressed the mutiny was announced. The reverse shows Britannia standing beside a lion while above appears the word "India". At the same time five clasps were announced - "Delhi" for the troops who had followed Nicholson in the storming of that city in September 1857. "Defence of Lucknow" for the men of the original garrison under Lawrence and the reinforcing army which fought its way in under Campbell who captured the city in March 1858, and "Central India" for the capture of Jhansi and for certain other services in the first part of 1858. In the following year the medal without a clasp was given for certain specified action in the area of Central India and ten years later in 1869 the award of the medal without a clasp was extended to all who had been engaged in active operations against the mutineers. Operations does not mean being present in a certain area but actually coming under fire. The lapse of ten years meant that many entitled to the medal were dead or had left the service, indeed one officer did not know he was entitled to the medal until 1909 and was issued with his medal fifty years after he had earned it. Consequently, the medal without a clasp is rare to some regiments. The ribbon for this medal, white with two red stripes, was chosen to represent blood and innocence and it is not possible to look at it without the mind conjuring up the picture of the suffering of the women and children at Cawnpore, Delhi and half a hundred other places in Bengal in that dreadful summer of 1857.

Medals will be found with the clasps "Relief of Lucknow" and Lucknow to sailors from the "Shannon" and without a clasp to the crews of another dozen vessels. These medals are rare and much sought after by collectors of naval medals. But indeed any collector seeking one medal to specialise in will find in the Indian Mutiny a wide and absorbing field of study.

I have two of these medals in my collection. One was awarded to Edward Hardcastle H.M. 92nd Foot Regiment. The second was awarded to Troop Sgt. Mjr. H. Powell 2nd BN. This medal has two of the five bars. "Relief of Lucknow" and "Lucknow."



### GUN SHOW

Only a few short months away and the annual Sahara mid-winter gun show will be under way. The dates for the show this year which will be featuring the Smith & Wesson Arms Co. are Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 30 thru Feb. 2nd.

Over the past three years I've had a chance to visit the Sahara shows, and I have found the mid-winter to be the best. The hotel that is hosting our charter flight is the new frontier. This is the best in Vegas. You'll find only the best in antiques, and if you have any excellent traders take them along. When taking items down for the show and you think you will be bringing them back, go to customs and get a y-38 form. This enables you to list the items and bring them back duty free. Any items that are purchased at the show, get a bill of sale and regular duty will apply upon entry into Canada. If we have enough collectors on the flight who wish to display, let us know and we will rent a table amongst ourselves. This will enable us to spell each other off.

If you are interested in going and want any information on this flight, please write. (Don't ask me how to beat the tables)!

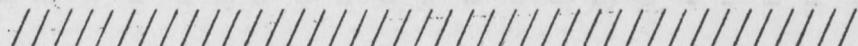
Everyone who is on the flight will get all the details by mail, so let me know about you as soon as possible so you can get in a deposit right away.

The costs of the package plan which has been arranged for the members is \$150.00 per person and is based on double occupancy of hotel accomodation only. Members who wish to participate on this flight are required to pay a deposit of \$ 50.00 per person to confirm reservations . Balance to be paid in full by January 10th, 1969. Deposits will be refundable.

For further information get in touch by pen or phone to  
Mr. W.C. CARLSON  
7204- 84th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

## YORKTON GUN SHOW PRIZE WINNERS

1. Military long arms	1st. L. TALLENTIRE	Regina
	2nd. J. ARMSWORTHTY	Regina
2. Lever action	1st. N. EVANS	Yorkton
	2nd. P. KOSTUCHUCK	Dauphin
3. Mixed long arms	3rd. J. FEELY	Preeceville
	1st. J. GILLING	Boissevain
	2nd. Y. POHJAVUORI	Regina
	3rd. L. SPENCE	Winnipeg
4. Edged weapons	1st. G. COOK	Regina
	2nd. R. GAUDRY	Regina
5. Cartridges	1st. R. GAUDRY	Regina
	2nd. K. REYNOLDS	Regina
	3rd. L. TALLENTIRE	Regina
6. General hand guns	1st. R. HILL	Moose Jaw
	2nd. B. SPENCE	Winnipeg
	3rd. J. GILLING	Boissevain
7. Specialized edged weapons	1st. A. WRIGHT	Swift Current
	2nd. B. HENDERSON	Regina
	3rd. R. STEEL	Regina
8. Related arms	1st. R. HILL	Moose Jaw
	2nd. Y. POHJAVUORI	Regina
9. Military medals	1st. R. GAUDRY	Regina
	2nd. B. HENDERSON	Regina
	3rd. R. STEEL	Regina
10. Related military	1st. A. WRIGHT	Swift Current
	2nd. W. CLINE	N. Battleford
	3rd. J. FRANCIS	Regina
11. Indian artifacts	1st. D. RIDGWELL	Saskatoon
	2nd. R. GAUDRY	Regina
12. Judges appreciation award	1st. B. STOTHARD	Brandon
	2nd. R. PHILLIPS	Regina



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We will be pleased to send any and all information regarding the work we are trying to do in regard to this new bill.

H.C. SLEETH Chairman C.A.G.O.

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5. One air rifle, pellet gun, .22 cal. New condition. Simpson's Sears make.
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7. One William's .10 gauge double barrel shot gun. Serial # 69027. Home made hammer and missing gun plate.
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If located please contact R.C.M.P. OR S.G.C.A. EDITOR ,Regina.

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